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The People's Press.

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BY L. V. BLUM.

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POETRY.

"There are no Tears in Heaven."

I met a child; his feet were bare,
His weak frame shivered with the cold;
His youthful brow was knit with care,
His flashing eye his sorrow told.
Said I, "Poor boy, why weepest thou?'
"My parents are both dead," he said;
"I have not where to lay my head;
O, I am lone and friendless now!"
Not friendless, child; a friend on high
For you his precious blood hath given;
Cheer up and let each tear be dry—
"There are no tears in Heaven."

I saw a man, in life's gay noon,
Stand weeping o'er his young bride's bier;
"And we must part," he cried, "so soon!"
As down his cheek there rolled a tear.
"Heart-stricken one," said I, "weep not!"
"Weep not," in accents wild, he cried,
"But yesterday my young love died!
And shall she be so soon forgot!"
Forgotten! no, still let her love
Sustain thy heart with anguish riven;
Strive thou to meet thy bride above,
And dry your tears in Heaven.

I saw a gentle mother weep,
As to her throbbing heart she prest
An infant, seemingly asleep,
On its kind mother's shelt'ring breast.
"Fair one," said I, "pray weep no more!"
Sobbed she, "the ideal of my hope
I now am called to render up;
My babe has reached death's gloomy shore."
Young mother, yield no more to grief,
Nor be by passion's tempest driven,
But find in these sweet words relief—
"There are no tears in Heaven."

Poor traveller o'er life's troubled wave,
Cast down by grief, o'erwhelmed by fear,
There is an arm above can save;
Then yield not thou to fell despair.
Look upward, mourners, look above!
What tho' the thunders echo loud!
The sun shines bright behind the cloud;
Then trust to thy Redeemer's love.
Where'er thy lot in life be cast,
Whate'er of toil or woe be given,
Be firm—remember to the last,
"There are no tears in Heaven."

Miscellaneous.

SHALL WE KNOW EACH OTHER IN HEAVEN.

"The saints of earth, when sweetly they converse,
And the dear favors of kind heaven rehearse,
Each feels the other's joys, both doubly share
The blessing which devoutly they compare,
If saints such mutual joy feel here below.
When they each other's heavenly foretastes know,
When they shall meet in empyreal height!
Friends, even in heaven, one happiness would miss,
Should they not know each other when in bliss."

Bishop Ken.

Shall we know each other in heaven? is a question often asked by the bereaved heart with mournful interest. As we stand by the open graves to which we commit the remains of our loved ones, and hear the rumble of the earth clods as they fall upon the coffin, reminding us that dust is returning to dust, and realize that we shall no longer on earth behold the familiar faces of the dear departed, we turn away from the dismal precincts of the tomb, and follow them in tender thought to the abodes of the blessed, for we know the grave holds the dust only, and the spirit has returned to God who gave it. And while our hearts are crushed and smarting under the desolation of bereavement, we hear the voice of Jesus saying, "Be of good cheer. I am the resurrection and the life; he that believeth in me though he were dead, yet shall he live, and whosoever liveth and believeth in me shall not die. Believest thou this?" And in our inmost souls respond, "Yes, Lord, we believe it." Our friends who have died in Jesus are not lost, but gone to be forever with Thee. Lost only as the morning star when it melts away into a brighter heaven; lost as the sun when it sets at even, gilding the western hills with lingering beauty, in evidence, though out of sight, that its light is not extinguished, but is still shining with undiminished glory in other spheres.

"There is no death! An angel form
Walks over the earth with silent tread;
He bears our best beloved things away,
And then we call them 'dead.'
And even near us, thou unseen,
The dear immortal spirits tread,
For all the boundless universe
[illegible]"

But shall we *know* our friends again?—We cannot forget them here; their forms, their smiles, and their words are with us, and will remain with us through time; and shall we cease to remember them in eternity, when we enter upon the same state of existence, and are introduced by the angel of death, into their immediate presence? Ah no! it cannot be. We shall remember them

"While life and thought and being last,
And *immortality* endures."

We love to think that we shall know, not only our dear ones of earth, but all the inmates of heaven. When the veil of eternity is withdrawn, and we are permitted to behold the countless throng of the redeemed, and believe we shall know them intuitively. Not as one has said, by the introduction of friendly angles, or the agency of friendly spirits; but there will be something in the countenance of each by which they will be easily recognized. The disciples on the mount of transfiguration knew Moses and Elias, though they had never seen them before; and Moses and Elias were in each other's company, although they knew not each other upon earth, and had lived six hundred years apart. Some have thought that the disciples knew them by their conversation with Christ, but we think it was an intuitive knowledge. Christ taught us the doctrine of the heavenly recognition in the parable of the rich man and Lazarus. Dives, tho' in hell, "saw Abraham afar off, with Lazarus in his bosom." Here he recognizes not only the beggar who was laid at his gate, but the patriarch Abraham; nor does he forget his five brethren who remain on earth. If the spirits who are in torment know each other, shall not the saints? for in heaven our knowledge will be greatly increased, we shall know as we are known, and friendship's ties will be more intimate and durable. Who does not pity the limited views of the ignorant though affectionate mother, who, when her pastor was trying to console her on the death of her only child by speaking to her of the beautiful world to which he had gone, and the company of angels, said, with trembling lips, "Oh, yes, sir, but Jamie was always a timid child, he will be afraid of strangers."

How universal the desire to be buried with our kindred. And why should we have any choice in burial places if our friends are to appear as strangers in the resurrection? Jacob said, when dying, "Bury me not, I pray thee, in Egypt. I will lie with my fathers. Bury me in their burying-place." Mrs. Signourney relates an instance of this kind in a very touching manner. The dying child, when asked where she would be buried, cared not whether in the "shady dell" with the violets, or in the churchyard with the white monuments; her all-absorbing desire was to be buried with her mother.

"One only wish she uttered,
While life was ebbing fast;
Sleep by my side, dear mother,
And rise with me at last."

If the saints in light are never to renew the friendship and acquaintances formed on earth, from whence comes the universal desire and longings for re-union to the departed? Though some profess to doubt its truth, the doctrine of heavenly recognition has been, and ever will be an almost universal belief. Even the poor Indian, with his "untutored mind," looks beyond the hills that skirt the horizon, and in imagination beholds the forest, and fields of bliss, where he expects to renew the chase, and rejoin his chieftains and kindred; and also that "his faithful dog shall bear him company." In India, the bereaved widow burns herself on the funeral pile with her husband, so that she may rejoin him in the halls of Brahma, and enjoy a still happier life with him. Socrates, after drinking the deadly poison, consoled himself with the fond hope of meeting and conversing with the illustrious dead. "Is it nothing," he said, to converse with Orpheus and Homer and Hesiod? Believe me, I would cheerfully suffer many a death on condition of realizing such a privilege. With what pleasure could I leave the world to hold communion with Palamedes, Ajax, and others, who like me, have had an unjust sentence pronounced against them?"

Cicero, the Roman orator, who lived a hundred years before Christ, said with regard to this subject: "For my own part, I feel myself transported with the most ardent impatience to join the society of my two departed friends, your illustrious fathers, whose characters I greatly respected, and whose persons I sincerely loved. Nor is this, my earnest desire, confined to those excellent persons alone, with whom I was formerly connected; I ardently wish to visit also, those celebrated worthies, of whose honorable conduct, I have heard and read much, or whose virtues I have myself commemorated in some of my writings. To this glorious Assembly I am speedily advancing; and I would not be turned back in my journey, even on the assured condition, that my youth, like that of Pelias, should again be restored." And speaking of Cato, whom he calls "the best of sons, and the most valuable of men," he says, "If I seemed to bear his death with fortitude, it was by no means that I did not most sensibly feel the loss I had sustained. It was because I supported myself with the consoling reflection that we could not long be separated."

Does it seem possible that these are the sentiments of mere pagan hearts? And how much more cheering the thought of the heavenly recognition to us, to whom life and immortality have been brought to light by the blessed gospel of Christ. Rev. Richard Baxter said: "The expectation of loving my friends in heaven, principally kindles my love to them on earth. If I thought that I should never know them, and consequently, never love them after this life is ended, I should in reason num[illegible] them as such. But now I delight to converse with my pious friends, in a firm persuasion that I shall converse with them forever; and I take comfort in those of them that are dead, or absent, as believing that I shall shortly meet them in heaven and love them with a heavenly love that shall there be perfected." Then let us look up and joyfully anticipate blessed re-anion with our sainted dead. Let us cherish our love for them, for it is eternal, and must increase to all eternity; and if we weep, let it not be for those who sweetly sleep in Jesus, but for the wretched ones of earth, who are dead while they live, "dead in trespasses and in sin."

"O weep not for the dead!
Rather, O rather give the tear
To those who darkly linger here
When all besides are fled.
Weep for the spirit withering
In its cold, cheerless sorrowing;
Weep for the young and lovely one
That ruin darkly revels on;
But never be a tear-drop shed
For them, the pure enfranchised dead!"

Written for the Greensboro' Patriot.

The Eclipse in August.

BY C. S. COLLINS.

The reference in a recent number of this paper, to the eclipses of the sun and moon which may be expected to occur during the current year, and which was probably overlooked by very many because of its brevity, has suggested to me the thought that a more extended notice will be likely to greatly increase the interest with which many readers will view the total solar Eclipse in August, 1869. I am further encouraged to invite the reader of this paper to "a feast of science," by the reflection that the rare occurrence of the phenomenon in question will, when known, make it attractive to many who would not otherwise bestow upon it more than a passing thought. For though a solar eclipse, total at some point on the earth's surface, happens almost yearly, yet so often does the shadow fall upon the uninhabited regions, that ninety-nine men of every hundred die without ever having seen one. At London, the sun has been totally obscured but once during the last seven hundred years; while the last solar eclipse at Paris occurred one hundred and forty-five years ago. There probably is not a person in this State who recollects having witnessed one; and a large number of those who shall be permitted to behold that to which I refer will certainly never see another. It is this consideration of its novelty added to its majesty, that must render the phenominon interesting to the majority of those who will witness it; for the multitude cannot be expected to share the anxiety of the philosopher who, bent upon increasing his knowledge of the sun's nature, and conscious that his life will afford but the one opportunity to do so, naturally looks forward to such an event with much emotion.

The people of North Carolina are as happily located for viewing this eclipse as they could have been had they been given choice of situation; and it is pleasant to think that an exhibition to witness which great expense has sometimes been incurred, will pass as if to force a recognition, before our very doors.

When two years ago, in Philadelphia, I made my conclusions, I could not hope so confidently as I now can to be in a proper place at the proper time. The axis of the full shadow will fall on a spot somewhat east of Lake Bailkal, in Irkoutsk, Asia, on Saturdry the 7th of August, at about half past eight in the evening; and soon as the sun rises the ignorant inhabitants of that region will have cause to wonder at a relapse of approaching day into the darkness of night. If we follow the line traced by the center of the shadow as it passes over the earth's surface in a north-eastern direction to Behring's Straits and over that water, we shall have the point at which it will first touch North America. After continuing its progress in that direction for a time it will take a south easterly course. Striking the Rocky Mountains, it will pass through Montana, Dakota, and South-west Minnesota in Iowa, and traversing Illinois and Kentucky in the direction of a line drawn from Springfield to Salisbury, reaching the border of North Carolina. Let it be understood that it is the center of the shadow which will follow the course indicated; and that at the point within the vicinity of this line the eclipse must be complete. Indeed, at places no farther removed from it than Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, eleven digits will be obscured.

Commencing at the north-west, the shadow will cross, in order, Watauga, southern Wilkes, Alexander, Iredell, Rowan, southern Davidson, Montgomery, Moore, Cumberland, southern Sampson, and New Hanover counties, and will finally leave the earth's surface at a point in the ocean distant about 800 miles from our coast. The center will thus be about 60 miles distant from Raleigh at its nearest point, and about the same distance from Greensboro. Though the eclipse commences on the morning of the 8th in Siberia, it is visible here (strange though it seem without thought,) in the evening of the 7th of August. The reflection, at the time of the occurrence of the phenomenon, that the shadow which hides our steeples, has, only two hours and a quarter before, darkened the porcelain towers of China, and that none of the inhabitants of Europe and Africa, and but few in Asia and South America, can share with us the spectacle, (the eclipse being invisible in all of the two former and in parts of the last two) cannot increase our estimation of the privilege we are enjoying. The late hour at which the eclipse becomes visible to us may render it less striking than it would be were our position sufficiently to the north-west to allow us to view it nearer the middle of the day; but we shall have satisfaction of living the shortest day of our lives between the dawn with which the obstruction will terminate, and the twilight which must speedily follow. It is possible that some may be disappointed in the intensity of the darkness the eclipse will occasion; but it is probable that the fowls will seek their roosts, and subsequently by crowing anounce the supposed approach of a new day. An old man of eighty-nine who happens to call while I am writing, says that his father was once compelled to rest on his plow, while the unexpected night passed over him. Such is the outline of what may be expected to occur in connection with that most sublime and the rarest of astronomical phenomenons, a total eclipse of the sun; in whice I hope many may take considerable interest, inasmuch as the attention given to such things is always in proportion to the intellectual advancement of a people.

Experiments on Gerald Eaton's Body.

Arrangements were made by the friends of the condemned to have an effort made to resuscitate the body. Accordingly a committee appointed for the purpose were in waiting at the prison in time of the execution, and the body, wrapped in blankets, was brought to the University.

The drop was four feet. The cord around his neck a small one. He hung by the neck thirty minutes, and there was signs of life only four minutes after the drop. Ten minutes after being cut down he was placed upon the table in the amphitheatre, the time elapsing from the execution being forty-four minutes. Six ounces of whiskey were injected into the bowels, and one gallon of pure oxygon gas was forced into the lungs, and a powerful galvanic battery applied to the *medulla oblongata* and the pit of the stomach. At the same time the tongue was withdrawn from the mouth, and the body turned from side to side, after the method of Marshall Hall, for artificial respiration. In four or five minutes a marked change occurred in the countenance; the chest gradually expanded, the eyes opened, one arm was drawn up, and by means of a stethoscope contractions and dilations of the heart were distinctly heard. So evident were signs of life, his friends exulted over the fact that he really lived. Another gallon of oxygon was introduced into the lungs, and the battery was charged so that the current passed the entire length of the spine, and the artificial respiration continued. For a few moments the signs of life increased, but in a short time disappeared. Nitrous oxide gas was injected into the lungs by an artificial opening into the trachea made by Professor Duffee, but all to no purpose; and at the expiration of one hour and twenty-five minutes the experiment ceased and the body was handed over to the friends.—*Philadelphia Press.*

Self-Made Men.

The maxim that "every man is the architect of his own fortune," has been strikingly verified and illustrated in the history of American statesman. We find the following collection of facts representing some of our true men that may prove interesting:

Very few of the fathers of our republic were the inheritors of distinction. Washington was almost the only gentleman by right of birth in all that astonishing company of thinkers and actors. Two or three Virginians, John Jay of New York, and a half dozen meaner men from other provinces were excepted. But Franklin was a printer's boy; Sherman a shoemaker; Knox was a book binder; Green a blacksmith; John Adams and Marshall, the sons of poor farmers; and Hamilton, the most subtile, fiery and electrical but at the same time the most composed and ordinary genious of all except the unapproachable Chief, was of as humble a parentage as the rest, and himself at the beginning, a clerk or shoemaker. And if we come down to a later period, Daniel Webster was the son of a country farmer, and was rescued from the occupation of a drover only by the shrewd observation of Christopher Gore, whom he called upon for advice in respect to a difficulty arising from the sale of a pair of steers; John C. Calhoun was the son of a tanner and currier; the father of Henry Clay belonged to the poor class of Baptist ministers; Martin Van Buren, during the fitful leisure of the day, gathered pine knots to light his evening studies; Thomas Corwin was a wagoner; Silas Wright, by heritage a mechinist; and many others among our statesmen who receive the applause and reverence of mankind, passed their earlier years at what, in other countries, would be almost impassable distances from the eminences which they now enjoy.

THE WHISKY AND TOBACCO TAX.

THE WHISKY TAX.

Be it enacted, &c., That an act entitled "An act imposing taxes on distilled spirits, and tobacco, and for other purposes," approved July 20, 1868, be amended as follows—to wit: That section 8, be amended so that in case of a distillery or distilling apparatus, be erected prior to the 20th of July, 1868, on a tract or lot of land held under lease or other evidence of title less than fee simple, which were not required by the laws of the State to be recorded in order to be valid at the time of its execution, or in any case where the title was then, and has continued to be, in litigation, or where the owner is possessed of the fee but incumbered with a mortgage executed and duly recorded prior to the said 20th of July, 1868 and not due, or where the fee is held by a *femme coverte*, minor, person of unsound mind, or other person incapable of giving consent as required by said act, a bond may be taken at the discretion of the Commissioner, as provided for in said section, for a distillery erected on land the lease or other evidence of title, to which was duly recorded prior to the passage of this act. *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to apply to any distillery or distilling apparatus not erected prior to July 20th, 1868.

That section 20 be so amended that in case of distilleries having a producing capacity of less than one hundred gallons in twenty-four hours, and in which grain or meal is mashed by hand and without the use of steam, sixty gallons of mash, or beer brewed or fermented from grain, shall represent not less than one bushel of grain.

That section 56 be amended so as to extend the time for withdrawing distilled spirits from bonded warehouses until the 30th of June, 1869, but subject to an additional tax on each proof gallon deposited and bonded in warehouse at the rate of one cent for each month, after the 30th of April, 1869, and until withdrawn. And any distilled spirits remaining in bonded warehouse after the 20th of June, 1869, shall be forfeited to the United States, and disposed of as provided in said section.

That section 59, be amended so that on and after the 1st day of May, 1869, every person who rectifies, purifies or refines distilled spirits or wines by any process other than by original and continuous distillation from mash wort, or wash through continuous closed vessels and pipes, until the manufacture thereof is complete; and every wholesale or retail liquor dealer who has in his possession any still or leach-tub, or who shall keep any other apparatus for the purpose of refining in any manner distilled spirits, and every person who without rectifying, purifying, or refining distilled spirits; shall by mixing such spirits, wine or other liquor, with any materials, manufacture any spurious imitation or compound liquors for sale under the name of whisky, brandy, rum, gin, wine spirits, cordial, or wine bitters, or any other name shall be regarded as a rectifier as being engaged in the business of rectifying; and so much of the act to which this is an amendment as relates to compounders of liquors, and as is inconsistent with the provisions of the section hereby amended, be, and the same is hereby repealed. And said section 59 is further amended as follows: Strike out the fourth paragraph thereof, relating to retail liquor dealers, and the fifth paragraph to and including the words, "Shall be required to pay the special tax of a wholesale liquor dealer," and insert in lieu of the portion stricken out the following "Retail dealers in liquor, shall pay $125; every person who sells or offers for sale, foreign or domestic distilled spirits, wines or malt liquors, in less quantities than five gallons at the same time shall be regarded as a retail dealer in liquors; wholesale liquor dealers shall each pay one hundred dollars; every person who sells or offers for sale, foreign or domestic distilled spirits, wines or malt liquors, in quantities of not less than five gallons at the same time, shall be regarded as a wholesale liquor dealer; dealers in liquors whose sales including sales of all other merchandise, shall exceed $25,000, shall pay an additional tax at the rate of one dollar for every hundred dollars of sales of liquors in excess of such $25,000, and on every thousand dollars of sales of other merchandise shall pay at the same rates as a wholesale dealer; and such excess shall be returned, assessed, and paid in the same manner, as required of wholesale dealers; but no distiller or brewer who has paid his special tax as such, and who sells only distilled spirits or malt liquors of his own production, at the place of manufacture, in the original casks or packages to which the stamps are affixed, shall be required to pay the special tax of a wholesale dealer." That section 59 be further amended so as to require that distillers of brandy from grapes peaches, and apples, exclusively, producing less than 150 barrels annually, shall pay a special tax of fifty dollars, and in addition thereto, the tax of four dollars per barrel, of forty proof gallons on account of such sale. That section 88 be amended so that either the proprietor's name or the manufacturers name shall be printed on the label for cigars provided for in said section.

TAX ON TOBACCO, SNUFF AND CIGARS.

And be it further enacted, That any person having in his possession any tobacco, snuff or cigars, manufactured prior to the 23d day of November, 1868, and after the 20th day of July, 1868, liable to a tax or duty, and on which the tax or duty has been paid but not stamped, shall within sixty days after the passage of this act, make a statement of the class, weight and number of such packages, and which was included in his inventorial stock of tobacco, snuff and cigars on the 1st of March, 1869, and returned by him according to the provisions of section seventy-eight of the act to which this is an amendment, deducting therefrom whatever may have been sold or removed since that period, and an exact statement of the class, weight and number of packages, in accordance with the provisions of said act; which statements shall be made under oath or affirmation to the assistant assessor, who shall make careful and personal examination thereof, and compare the same with his inventories, and if found correct, said assistant assessor shall make oath or affirmation of the correctness of the same to the assessor of the district, who shall immediately make a true abstract of such statements, and transmit such abstracts to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the owner of the tobacco, snuff and cigars described in the preceding section, and included in the said statement of the assistant assessor, to procure and cause to be attached to the packages of such tobacco, snuff and cigar stamps of the amount and description required by law, and in all respects as if the same was manufactured after the passage of said act; and it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to refund by the owner of tobacco, snuff and cigars, upon which the taxes have been paid as aforesaid. The amount of such tax, and the quantity of such tobacco, snuff and cigars, and the amount in money of such stamps, shall be ascertained by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue in the manner prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

And be it further enacted, That if any person shall, after the passage of this act, offer for sale any tobacco, snuff or cigars in packages of a different size from those prescribed by law, representing the same to have been held in bond, at the time of the passage of this act when the same was not held in bond, shall on conviction, be fined fifty dollars for each package in respect to which such offense shall be committed; *Provided*, That after the passage of this act no such tobacco, snuff or cigars, shall be sold or removed for sale, or consumption from any bonded warehouse unless put up in packages and stamped as provided in this act.

REVENUE.

An Act in relation to the Assessment of Property for Taxation in the Year Eighteen Hundred and Sixty-Nine.

Section 1. *The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact,* That for the year eighteen hundred and sixty nine, the time designated in the "Act to provide for the collection of taxes by the State, and the several counties of the State, on property, polls and incomes," ratified March sixteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, for the appointment of Assessors, and all duties relating to the valuation and return thereof of the taxable property of the State, shall be extended thirty days.

Sec. 2. If in any county the duties required of assessors and clerk, cannot for want of time, with reasonable dilligence be performed at the dates in said act prescribed, as extended by this act, the county commissioners shall have power for the present year, to give further time, not to exceed thirty days: *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to extend the time for payment of taxes.

Sec. 3. The county commissioners of the several counties in this State shall require the several Sheriffs of this State, on the expiration of the first year of their respective terms to renew the official bonds, for the collection and disbursement of the public revenue, and such bonds, with sufficient security, shall be taken in such penal sum as in the judgment of such commissioners will be equal to the amount of the State and county taxes, which may come into their hands.

Sec. 4. This act shall be in force from its ratification.

Ratified the 12th day of April, A. D., 1869.

An act Supplemental to an Act to raise Revenue.

Section 1. *The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact,* That the thirty-fifth section of "An act to raise Revenue," ratified the first day of April, 1869, shall not be construed to impose a tax upon "Insurance Companies" whose incomes are applied exclusively to charitable purposes; but all such insurance companies and the incomes of such, are hereby declared to be exempt from all State and county taxes.

Sec. 3. This act shall be in force from and after its ratification, and all acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

Ratified the 12th day of April, A. D., 1869.

An Act supplemental to an Act entitled an Act to raise Revenue.

Section 1. *The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact,* That wherever the words Clerk of the County Commissioners occurs, in section four of Schedule C., the words "Clerk of the Superior Court" be substituted therefor.

Sec. 2. That this act shall go into effect after its ratification.

Ratified the 10th day of April, A. D., 1868.

An Important Act.

Below we publish an important act relative to civil procedure, which it would be well for all parties interested to preserve:

AN ACT TO CURE CERTAIN IRREGULARITIES IN THE MODE OF COMMENCING CERTAIN ACTIONS, AND TO AMEND CERTAIN SECTIONS OF THE CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE.

Whereas, Some doubts having existed respecting actions which have been commenced by writs in the old forms, returnable before a Judge of the Court at a term some by summons returnable in like manner, both of which forms were irregular, and some by summons returnable before the Clerk at a term of the Court, as provided by the Code of Civil Procedure. Now, for the purpose of preventing the inconveniencies which may arise by reason of the irregularities above mentioned:

SECTION 1. The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact, That in all civil actions which have been heretofore commenced, in which the process has been or shall be returnable in either of the modes above mentioned, no advantage shall be had or taken by reason thereof, but the same shall be held regular, and may be amended as to the process and pleadings at any time, of course, without costs, but upon such other terms, as the judge of the Court shall deem just, and in those of such

actions in which pleadings have not yet been filed, they shall be filed at the term of the Court.

SEC. 2. This act shall go into effect upon its ratification.

Ratified this 1st day of April A. D. 1869.

JO. W. HOLDEN,
Speaker House of Representatives.
TOD. R. CALDWELL,
President of the Senate.

The People's Press.

SALEM, N. C.

FRIDAY, MAY 7, 1869.

It is manifestly so clear a proposition as scarcely to admit of argument, that a greater necessity exists at this present time, than at any former period of our history, for the people of our country jealously to guard the principles of liberty which have descended, a proud and noble legacy, from the fathers of the Republic to us their descendants.

Belonging to an organization which was the first to sound the key-note of universal freedom, we are keenly anxious to afford our opponents at home, and our enemies abroad not even the shadow of a hope that this our new experiment should prove an abortive failure. If there be any feeling which almost wholly controls every other sentiment, it is the earnest hope that the government, both federal and state, may be so conducted, as to silence the accusations of enemies, and animate with fresh hopes the lovers of genuine liberty throughout the earth. We desire to see the rights of the masses maintained and protected. We are filled with indignation, therefore, at the senseless twaddle about imperialism, now first lifting its head in the city of New York. An empire! who wishes it? Not we nor our people. Simple Republicanism is best suited to our taste. We crave not the opportunity "to bend the supple hinges of the knee to king nor emperor." We would go farther, and pledge ourselves to the support of no candidate hereafter, who is not in sympathy with the masses, nor of him who, ignoring those who have borne the heat and burden of the battle, seeks by self-aggrandisement to grasp for himself and his whatever of emolument or patronage his official station may afford. We wish for men of large brain and still larger souls, for it is only through such that the high destiny of the Republican party can be accomplished. If political thrift and promotion are to follow political fawning merely; if private feelings and interests alone shall obtain control and ascendancy, then are we nearing the period when, like in ancient Rome, the imperial purple was offered to the highest bidder.

When once the time shall come that a venal press shall hesitate to call to account for negligence or corruption, the officers of the government, we think that a darker era than any through which we have yet passed will be overshadowing the country. We expect our officials, therefore, to come up to a standard such as an honest, intelligent and high-toned public demand, or it will become our duty, whenever instances of abuse of privileges to selfish ends present themselves, to hold up the perpetrator to the scorn and contempt of a virtuous, indignant and outraged constituency. Our government, during President Johnson's administration, owing to the violent antagonism prevailing between the Chief Executive and Congress, certainly suffered detriment in her best and most important interests. This impediment has been removed: Gen. Grant possessing the confidence of the nation, will restore the equipoise, and all the co-ordinate branches being now again in accord, we look forward with renewed hope to a restoration of all those manifold interests which droop amidst discord and confusion, but flourish under the benign influence of fraternity and peace. We look forward to an era of nationality and honesty, beneficial to all individually and collectively.

A new paper has recently been started in New York, in the interest of *Imperialism*, that is, to reduce this country to an empire or monarchy.

Another new paper has been commenced in Philadelphia, advocating the same political views. Hence the more dangerous are the tendencies of the times, and calculated to arouse apprehension and alarm among the advocates of popular government.

MAY PARTY.

The May Party at Butner's Hotel, on Saturday last, was quite a creditable affair.

About three o'clock, the Salem Brass Band passed through our streets, discoursing excellent music. Towards evening the crowning of the Queen took place at the Hotel, (the weather not permitting out door ceremonies.)

The throne was placed in a tastefully arranged bower of foliage and flowers, having a pleasing effect. The ceremonies were conducted by Mr. John Fries, who, after a neat address, crowned Miss L. Boner, Queen. The Queen responded in a neat and pertinent address.

After the customary greetings the whole party adjourned to the piazza and enjoyed a bounteous collation.

The evening passed off pleasantly, all seeming to enjoy themselves.

New Advertisements.

John A. Vogler,—Agent Insurance Co.

Threshing Machine for sale.—Apply at this office.

Moravian Synod.

The delegates of the Southern Province of the Moravian Church, the Rt. Rev. G. F. Bahnson and the Revs. E. A. de Schweinitz and C. Lewis Rights, have gone North, intending to take passage for Europe, to attend the General Synod of the Moravian Church at Herrnhut, Germany.

The body thus to assemble will furnish an interesting spectacle and afford matter for contemplation to the reflective mind. Men, earnest, devout men, will be gathered together there from the remotest ends of the earth, and the isles of the sea, for an interchange of views to enable them thus to knit more closely together the bonds of a common brotherhood, and to devise the ways and means to carry on more energetically still, if possible, the great work of evangelizing the heathen and enlarging the boundaries of church operations.

INTERVIEW BETWEEN PRESIDENT GRANT AND GEN. LEE.—On the first inst., Gen. Lee, accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Faggart, of Baltimore, visited President Grant. It appears that the President had solicited the visit for the purpose of talking over Virginia affairs and the South in general. The interview is said to have been an exceedingly pleasant one.

MAGAZINE NOTICES.

PUTNAM'S Monthly continues to improve. The May number is a capital one. The articles are all fresh and readable. The intelligent reader should not fail to subscribe. Specimen numbers to be seen at the Book-Store.

DEMOREST'S "YOUNG AMERICA."—Of all the juvenile magazines, the children say this is the best, and we must say we agree with them. Its bright colors and its toys have the charm of being different from everything else, while the stories and other sketches are unexceptionally good, combining the useful with the amusing in a remarkable successful manner. Terms $1,50 per annum, with premium.

Addres W. J. DEMOREST, 838 Broodway.

The ATLANTIC MONTHLY for May is characteristically good. We have often recommended this periodical to the reading public and now reiterate it. Specimen copies at the Bookstore.

ARTHUR'S HOME MAGAZINE.—The May number of this splendid Monthly has been received. Two beautiful engravings adorn its pages, which together with a variety of choice and entertaining reading makes up a very attractive and useful number. Terms.—$2,00 a year.

THE CHILDREN'S HOUR.—A magazine for little ones. It is a beautiful periodical, and presents good and useful things to the little readers. Terms $1.25 a year.

ONCE A MONTH is a new candidate for public favor, and we recommend it to our readers as one of the very best periodicals of its kind published.

The publishers of "ONCE A MONTH" offer to send the first six months' numbers for 1869 (from January to June,) for *fifty cents*, in order to let the people see the Magazine and become acquainted with the rare excellency of it's reading matter. If you want nearly 600 pages of about the best and most entertaining reading to be had, send T. S. Arthur & Son, Philidelphia, the trifle of 50 cents, and you will, take my word for it, make a first-class investment. "ONCE A MONTH" is not surpassed for beauty, excellence and variety by any magazine published.

T. S. ARTHUR & SON, Philadelphia, Pa.

THE POLL TAX.—We publish the following, from an exchange, prominently, because it has reference to a matter of considerable importance to our people:

By the provisions of the Revenue Act, all males between the ages of twenty-one and fifty, (except certain poor and infirm persons,) must pay an annual tax of one dollar and five cents. When no property can be found out of which to make the tax, it becomes the duty of the Sheriff "to garnishee any person liable," for taxes, or to garnishee any person "*who may become* indebted before the expiration of the calendar year" to the "person liable," for taxes due the State. The person or persons "so garnisheed shall be liable for said taxes."

This is important not only to the colored population but to all who may employ them. Heretofore the freedmen have been paying their taxes, but hereafter they must bear their part of the burden. This is right. Our farmers should bear in mind that they will be responsible for the taxes of their employees whenever they are indebted to them, or if they become indebted during the year.—*Greensboro' Patriot.*

TAX MATTERS.—We learn that some of our readers are alarmed lest such trades as those of blacksmiths, carpenters, &c., are specially taxed by the State. Such persons only pay on their *net income*, which is arranged in the following way:

1st. No receipts are counted, where they are derived from property taxed in some other way, i e., a farmer does not pay income tax on the receipts from his farm, because his lands, horses, &c., are taxed on their value.

2nd. The tax payer must list his gross receipts from any other source than property taxed. from this amount are deducted, 1st, $500; 2nd, the expenses incurred in making the income, including in their expenses "*family expenses*" to the amount of $1,000.

This is our understanding of the law. We bear them at least $1,500 deducted, and therefore we imagine Mr. Jenkins' Treasury will not get much replenishment from this source. The poor lawyers, making four or five thousand dollars a year, and a few salaried men will suffer some—hardly any body else from this source.—*Raleigh Sentinel.*

England and the United States.

The latest despatches from London contain the sentiments of the British press in reference to Mr. Sumner's speech, which creates no little excitement in political circles.

While leading English statesmen oppose the terms of settlement indicated in Mr. Sumner's speech, yet desire the Alabama question to be settled amicably.

The tone of the English people is, however, anti-American, perhaps because they do not fully understand the subject.

The London *Times* designates the estimate of American damages put forth by Mr. Sumner as pretentous, as it has already reached four hundred and twenty-two million pounds sterling, and may, in the future, embrace the perishable earnings of all the soldiers drawn from the fields of productive labor by the war. The *Times* says the views taken by Mr. Sumner's arguments on certain points is prescribed, unreasonable and unstatesmanlike.

The Liverpool *Post* says England cannot afford a quarrel, large or small, with America.

A Coming War with England.

A leading member of the Senate Foreign Relations committee, in a recent conversation on the subject of the *Alabama* claims and the probabilities of a war with England, scouted the latter proposition as utterly absurd and preposterous. Among the reasons advanced by him against a war with England were:

First, it would necessarily be a naval war, for the invasion and conquest of Canada would be only the work of a week. Being a naval war, the destruction of the commerce and shipping of both countries would be almost the only result. England has three times the number of steam vessels that we have, all her passenger and mail steam ships being available at twenty-four hour's notice as a war flotilla.

Second, a war with England would cost the United States at least $2,000,000,000, which would eventually end in repudiation. Meanwhile the accidental loss and and suffering to both countries would be incalculable.

Third, the United States cannot afford to hold the British North American possessions as conquered provinces. Four millions of discontented people in the North, and as many million more in the South, would produce a state of affairs anything but pleasant.

These in brief are a few of the reasons which render war with England improbable, if not impossible.—*Wash. Cor, N. Y. Times.*

MR. SUMNER'S SPEECH ON THE ALABAMA TREATY.—Mr. Sumner made a two hour's speech. He said England should be called upon to admit that she was in the wrong in recognizing the Confederacy as belligerents. Rebel cruisers were built in British ports, equipped with British armaments manned with British seamen, got to sea under British colors, [illegible] and provided with stores in ports [illegible] and colonies, and thou[illegible] have escaped to sea in [illegible] land's neutrality laws, [illegible] British vessels of war [illegible] rover without molestation.

An Act to Prohibit Hunt[illegible] bath.

Sec. 1. *The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact*, That if any persons whomsoever shall [illegible] hunt in this State on the [illegible] dog or dogs, or shall be [illegible] premises on the Sabbath, [illegible] or them a shot-gun, rifle [illegible] they shall be subject to [illegible] upon conviction, shall pay a [illegible] exceed fifty dollars at the discretion of the Court, two-thirds of such fine to the benefit of the free public [illegible] the county of which such co[illegible] ident, the remainder to the In[illegible]

Sec. 2. That upon failure of [illegible] to pay the required fine, he [illegible] prisoned at hard labor for not [illegible] three months, as the Court, in [illegible] shall direct: *Provided*, That this act not apply to any person who [illegible] its provisions in defence of his [illegible] erty.

Sec. 3. This act shall take [illegible] and after March first, eighteen [illegible] and sixty-nine.

Ratified the 27th day of [illegible] 1869.

Advices from Australia speak of the prevalence of intense and almost unprecedented heat, while we [illegible] sun, "And hung upon the [illegible] small bags of native grown vinegar," in some instances fruit trees seemed as though they had been burnt up. The hot blast of a furnace could not have more thoroughly blackened the tree tops than had the action of the sun. On the "level country" near Wagga Wagga, all the streams and pools had been dried up, so that the wild horses were perishing in immense numbers from thirst. A singular effect of the heat was noticed at Echuca, where on Christmas eve (how strange this sounds) two large hives of bees were totally destroyed by the melting of the combs and honey into one mass, so that the bees were smothered. A remarkable but not uncommon circumstance was also noticed at the same season. The nights were colder than usual, so that in the Tumut district ice was actually found in the morning.

H. O. A.—There will be a Grand Council of the Heroes of America, of the State of North Carolina, held in the city of Raleigh, on Thursday the 10th of June, for the purpose of re-electing Grand officers, and other important business. It is desired that all the Councils throughout the State shall send delegates.

J. L. JOHNSON,
G. U. S. L.

Thirty-four persons in the insane asylum at Indianapolis became insane from the excessive use of tobacco.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

STATE NEWS.

A correspondent of the Wilmington *Journal* writes to that paper as follows:

"Mary McConville, who claims to be the wife of James McConville, daughter of James McCowen, mother of Eli and Preston McConville, and a captive of the Yankees sometime during the war, came in Stump Sound district, Onslow county, N. C., about the year 1865.

She expresses a desire to return home, but is unable to find the way herself, or to tell the county, State or town in which she lived during her insanity.

For further information of the above named lunatic, address Elijah Williams, Wilmington, N. C., care Huggins & Co.

All Southern editors will please copy."

☞ THE SCOTCH FAIR begins on the 2d Tuesday in May (the 11,) near Laurel Hill, in Richmond county, N. C., and continues the balance of the week. All classes of men congregate there on these occasions in immense numbers from that and adjoining counties. The business is an active promiscuous trade in horses, mules, wagons, tobacco, liquor, dry goods, leather, flour, bacon, notions, &c. Traders locate there for the week in shanties made of boards, tents, &c. A large portion of the peddlers, wagoners, mule-drovers, gamblers and travelling traders of two or three States gather at these Fairs. The institution was established some 70 years ago by the early Scotch settlers, is chartered by the Legislature, and similar to the great European Fairs. Friday and Saturday are the most crowded days. —*Fayetteville Eagle.*

PONY CATCHING.—On the "Banks" which skirt our Atlantic coast, there are salt marshes attached, lying on the Sounds inside. On some portions of these Banks, large numbers of small ponies are raised. They are small, hardy and endurable horses, raised without feeding, and only brought up once or twice a year, to be marked by the owner and taken off, sold or suffered to remain and propagate. The 10th of May is the favorite time for the sport of "pony penning." It is said to be highly amusing and large numbers of persons go there to enjoy the sport and to purchase ponies.

The *Standard* gives us the following: The Supreme Court of North Carolina will assemble in Raleigh on the first Monday in June next.

The cases, from the several Judicial districts, as arranged under the new law, will be called as follows:

First and Second districts on the 1st week.
Fourth and Fifth " " " 2nd "
Sixth and Seventh " " " 3rd "
Eighth and Ninth " " " 4th "
Tenth and Eleventh " " " 5th "
Twelfth and Third, " " " 6th "

As no applicants for license to practice law will be examined, the docket for the First Circuit will be called on the first day of the Term.

The arguments will close with the sixth week.

W. H. BAGLEY, Clerk.

The citizens of Charlotte, says the *Standard*, voted on Wednesday on the question of the appropriating $200,000 to the Atlantic, Tennessee and Ohio Railroad. The proposition was voted down by a large vote. The amendment to the city charter appropriating $10,000 to build a city market was adopted.

At a meeting of the North Carolina Agricultural Society, held in Raleigh on Thursday, it was resolved that an Agricultural Fair be held on the grounds of the Society on the 19th, 20th, 21st and 22d days of October ensuing.

Application was recently made to Dr. Eugene Grissom, Superintendent of the Lunatic Asylum of North Carolina, by Gen. Beauregard, for quarters for the Hon. Pierre Soule, whose insanity was announced some weeks ago. He could not be admitted on account of the crowded condition of the Asylum, and was taken to Kentucky.

The receipts on the N. C. Railroad from June to February exceed those of the same time last year $32,913.87.

A whale 40 feet long, yielding 859 gallons of pure oil, and more than 400 pounds of whalebone, was taken near Cape Lookout about two weeks since.

Maj. Hearne has resumed his editorial duties, and is now the "Chief" of the Goldsboro' *Messenger*.

James M. Turrentine has been appointed Mail Agent on the N. C. Railroad.

COUNTERFEIT MONEY.—Large quantities of counterfeit paper quarters are being circulated about Fayetteville. They can be distinguished from the genuine 25 cent greenback, by being a little wider and not so long, and by a defect near the eye in the picture of the man's face on front side, and by having the words on the back in large letters. The large figures 25 on the back are nearer the left in the genuine than in the counterfeit. There are many other differences when closely inspected. There seems to be a special agent about here, as the bills are new and come out by the hundred.—*Fayetteville Eagle.*

LAND FOR SALE.—We learn that the North Carolina Land Company have now for sale about four hundred thousand acres of land in North Carolina. A gentleman in Ashville advertises two hundred and fifty thousand acres, and the Agency of Col. J. W. Forney, of Washington, D. C., also offers many valuable tracts of North Carolina land for sale. So it will be seen there are now in market in this State nearly a million of acres, besides that offered by the Literary Board.—*Standard.*

OLD AGE.—Mrs. Elizabeth Costner died in Gaston county, on the 29th ult., at the advanced age of 103 years. Until within the past month (says the Charlotte *Democrat*) she was active and enjoying the use of all her faculties. It is said she never wore a pair of spectacles, and her sight was good up to the day of her death.

GENERAL NEWS.

TERRIBLE RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—A fearful accident occurred on the Long Island Railroad to the train which left Hunter's Point at half-past 10 o'clock last Friday. The train ran off the track about a mile west of Queens, the cause being a broken rail. In the last car were fifteen passengers. The car was broken to splinters, and eight passengers and a brakesman were instantly killed.

The difficulty between Senators Abbott and Sprague has been adjusted and Washington breathes freely again. Mr. Sprague says he wrote out his speech before he knew who would reply to him, and the war is over.

CUBAN MEETING IN PHILADELPHIA.—PHILADELPHIA, May 1.—The Cuban meeting last night, was an immense success. All political parties participating. Permanent Committee of the Thirteen appointed to consult and act with the Cuban Junta.—Resolutions very strong, and they urge recognition and an extra session of Congress.

During the last six months 350,000 bushels of peanuts were shipped from Norfolk, Virginia.

DEATH OF A NOTED MAN.—Robert H. Randolph, who was dismissed from the navy by General Jackson, and who pulled the General's nose in consequence, while on a steamer at Alexandria, (believing he had been unjustly dismissed,) died in Washington city, on Tuesday last, at the age of seventy-eight years.

The Legislature of Ohio has passed a bill authorizing the city of Cincinnati to lend ten million dollars to connect that city with the southern Railroad lines centering in Chatanooga.

EXTRAVAGANCE.—On Wednesday afternoon, at a private wedding on Madison Avenue, New York, the bride is said to have worn a $10,000 lace dress. purchased in Berlin. The groom gave his wife a necklace valued at $8,000.

There are 500,000 Norwegians in the Northern States.

The debt statement shows the total debt principal and interest, to be $265,032,888. The amount in the Treasury; Coin, $92,031,732,96; certificates of deposit, $16,307,200; currency, $7,896,564.07, or $116,235,597.03 less than the public debt. Cash in the Treasury, $2,518,797,391. Decrease during the month, $6,397,070. Thirty millions in coin were disbursed for interest, the larger proportion for Europe.

The Mormons have eighteen Sunday-schools, with 2,500 attendants, at Salt Lake City.

Boston uses 25,000 gallons of milk daily.

Iowa plants every three years a forest of 5,000,000 trees, and within considerably less than a half a dozen years 25,000,000 forest trees have been planted and are now growing in the northwest. It's good news that the American mania for tree destruction is abating in any part of the country.

The steamer Uselda was snagged in the Mississippi River, on Monday night, thirty miles above St. Croix. The boiler exploded while the steamer was sinking, and fifty persons are missing.

CHICAGO, May 4.—Advices from the Indian country received at Sheridan's headquarters, say that everything that has been done to make peace with the Sioux as a nation, is an entire failure. The Indians are just as far from peace to-day as they were two years ago.

An oyster was recently found in New Haven harbor which contained 293 pearls, ranging in size from a mustard seed to a bird-shot.

Toads are sold in Paris at the rate of 50 cents a dozen. This animal is used for the protection of vineyards and gardens from the ravages of insects that escape the pursuit of the birds.

There are 757,000 people of foreign birth living in the city of New York.

Horrible Death.

A DRUNKARD'S STOMACH ON FIRE.

About midnight on Sunday last, the people of the village of Rainbow, near New Haven, Ct., were awakened by the cry of fire, which proved to be caused by the burning of a two story frame house owned by John Dorwin, and occupied by him as a liquor saloon, which was completely destroyed. Those neighbors first on the spot, found Darwin lying on the ground so badly burned as to be nearly insensible. He was conveyed to a neighbor's house, but died in great agony before morning. It appears that the unfortunate man, as soon as he had discovered the fire, ran out of the house but subsequently returned to save his five sleeping children. He was badly intoxicated at the time, and entering the burning building, the flames struck him in the face, and immediately, owing to the amount of liquor he had drunk, set fire to the inside of his throat and stomach, burning up his tongue, so that when he was found, that organ was a mere crisp. The children were saved by the neighbors, one of them badly scorched. The eldest boy says a general carousal had been going on in the saloon, and while some one intoxicated was drawing liquor, he probably set fire to an old feather-bed near the barrel. Everything in the house was burned, and the children are thus left orphans and unprovided for.

DEATH OF EX-PRESIDENT JOHNSON'S SON.—Ex-President Johnson, while engaged in the political canvass in Alabama, received the intelligence of the death of his son, Colonel Robert Johnson, at the family residence in Greenville, Tenn. Robert Johnson was the second but eldest surviving son of the Ex-President. When a mere youth he entered the Union army as a volunteer, and served during the greater part of the war, and when his father came to be President he joined his personal service as private Secretary. His career in Washington is generally known to the public. He was feted and flattered by those who hoped to use him, and led into habits which eventually rendered him a wreck. He was a good-natured genial young man, and probably without an enemy in the world—save himself.

Three Children Bitten by a Rabid Dog.

The Wilmington (Del.) *Commercial* of Wednesday evening claims the following:

Yesterday afternoon a large black dog belonging to John Moor, who resides on a farm near the Concord toll gate, displayed symptoms of rabies, and rushed at and bit a cow belonging to Mr. Moore. He next sprang at an ox, but the animal raised its head in time to avoid the spring, and assuming a threatening attitude, deterred the dog from further attack. The dog then started towards Mr. Moore, who got out of its way, thinking something had infuriated the animal, but not at first suspecting hydrophobia. Immediately after this the dog started towards the city. On his way towards the Brandywine he bit a dog belonging to a man named Trusly. Reaching Jessup's road he turned to that part of the city formerly known as Brandywine Village, and turned up the Philadelphia road. At the corner of this road and Mill road he caught a dog belonging to a butcher, and shook it. Some men were working there putting up a gas-lamp and one of them picked up a heavy stone, and struck the mad dog on the head. It caused him to loosen his holt, and he ran on up the Philadelphia road. At Vandever avenue, he bit one or two other dogs, and shortly afterwards met a cow and two young heifers. He attacked them, and they tried to avoid him, but he chased them back and forth across the road until he succeeded in biting each of them. He next turned up Lammont street, and here comes the most horrible part of the affair.

Some little children were playing in front of a row of tenement houses there, and the dog made for them. He first caught a little boy, six or seven years old, a son of Edward Nugent. He dragged the child off the porch where he had fled for protection, and dragged him out in the road, tearing and lacerating his arm in a terrible manner.

He next bit a little girl, about six years old, one of a couple of twins, daughter of Wm. Carter. He also bit another little girl, the daughter of Dennis Donavan. The dog now turned back to the Philadelphia road and ran rapidly northward, biting two or three other dogs. He was pursued by a crowd of twenty or thirty, with guns, &c., and was chased from the time he left the city limits shortly after 4 o'clock, until about 6 P. M., when he was killed on the farm of Eli Wilson, a short distance above the city limits. All the dogs known to have been bitten have been killed.

Important to Land Owners.

It is not generally known as it ought to be, that the General Assembly have passed a law requiring all deeds of lands to be registered on or before the first of October, 1869. If a person fails to register his deed before that time, a subsequent purchaser of the same land, from the former owner, for valuable consideration, without notice, will have title, notwithstanding the prior deed.

We think our people have been two negligent in the matter of registering their valuable instruments and hope this law will prompt them to immediate action. We have known lately the case of a man who occupied his land for thirty years under an unregistered deed. The law, heretofore, has enabled numerous frauds to be committed. For example: Suppose John Doe sells his land to Richard Roe, for $1,000 on the 1st of January, Richard does not register his deed. Doe sells again on the 1st of February, for $1,000, and the deed is registered. The first purchaser loses his money.—*Raleigh Sentinel.*

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.—There are in the caves of Lookout Mountain, Tenn., immense deposits of bat guano, which analysis has proved to be superior to Peruvian. These caves, eleven in number, have been infested probably for hundreds of years by millions of bats, which hatched, lived and died there without seeing the light. The deposits that have accumulated from them, are said to be almost inexhaustible. One of these caves alone is twenty-one miles long. This guano has been tested on vegetation with the happiest effect. Besides stimulating the plant it is said to act as an effectual safeguard against bugs and worms. It contains a larger percent more of ammonia than the Peruvian article and is pronounced more valuable by those who have tried both.

HAIL STORMS IN THE NORTHWEST.—The most violent and destructive hailstorm that the oldest inhabitants have any recollection of, passed over the States of Tennessee, Kentucky, Illinois, Indiana and Missouri, last week, doing a vast amount of damage to property, and causing the loss of many lives.

To offset this, the New England States and Canada, about the same time, were visited with rain-storms of unparrelleled violence that raised the water courses, inundating railroads, and putting a stop to travel. By these floods a very large amount of property was destroyed, and many people drowned. The New York *Herald's* correspondent gave fearful accounts of these warrings of the elements, filling several columns of closely printed matter.

CUBA.—The insurgents again appear to be making demonstrations around Cinco-villas. The revolution party held a Congress at Sibancon on the 13th ult., at which about thirty representatives were present from all parts of the island. They declared by resolution that they were fighting for separation from Spain and annexation to the United States.

MORMAN PREACHERS.—Five able-bodied men arrived in our town, by the way of Burks Garden, on Friday evening last, representing themselves as Mormon preachers from Utah, the kingdom of that hearyheaded old sinner Brigham Young, who has something less than a hundred wives. We understand these men spent several days at Burk's Garden, where there are quite a number of their followers.—*Wytheville Dispatch.*

The People's Press.

Special Newspaper Advertising and General Collecting Agency for North Carolina.

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Special Agent for the North Carolina Press, and General Agent for the collection of Claims of every description throughout the State. Office Goldsboro,' N. C.
Are authorized agents for the PEOPLE'S PRESS.

LOCAL SKETCHES.

A Sunday at New Philadelphia.

On Sunday, the 25th inst., the Moravian Congregation worshipping at New Philadelphia, about 5½ miles from Salem, enjoyed some exceedingly interesting scenes and exercises. The Sunday School under the superintendence of Br. Thos. Spaugh, held its anniversary exercises, to which many neighboring schools had been invited. In addition to this, Rev. E. A. DeSchweinitz, of Salem, who had for several years faithfully served this congregation as its Pastor, preached his farewell sermon preparatory to his departure for Europe as a delegate to the General Synod of the Moravian Church, in Germany, next month.

Although the morning threatened rain, we determined to venture the trip, and soon found, by the many conveyances of every description which we passed along the road, that numbers besides ourselves were wending their way to the same point.

As we neared the spot, we found the woods, for a considerable space around the church, were filled with vehicles, horses and people. The songs of praise that reached our ears through the still morning air, gave intimation that we were somewhat late, and that the exercises of the day had already commenced. We found a very large concourse of people of both sexes and colors assembled.

At the South end of the church building a large platform and arbor had been erected, which was very tastefully decorated with wrappings of evergreens, in which the scholars and teachers were arranged. All around them, rude benches had been prepared, sufficient to seat hundreds of people. We were told that, before the exercises commenced, the various schools had joined together in a march, a neat banner being carried at the head of the procession, on one side of which was inscribed the name of the school, and on the reverse a suitable motto. When we reached the front, we found the scholars reciting the titles of Jesus, followed by the miracles of Christ, giving not only the substance but the narrative of each, and where to be found.

About 11 o'clock, Br. Schweinitz preached to a very large and attentive audience, from I John, v Chapter, 9—13 verse. We hope that the earnest admonitions of the speaker may have proved a word spoken due season, that it may have been as good seed sown in good ground, bringing forth abundantly of fruit to the honor and glory of God. After an hour's intermission, the exercises of the Sabbath School were renewed, about 2 o'clock. The afternoon programme, consisted of recitations, dialogues, and singing. Near the close a young lad, son of Br. Thos. Spaugh, delivered an excellent little closing address to the school and the teachers, and the last paragraph, having reference to the Pastor, touched us so forcibly, that we beg leave to append the concluding sentence:

"And now, dear Pastor, as this is perhaps the last Sabbath in which you will appear among us as Shepherd of the youthful fold of your flock, we will avail ourselves of a few closing moments to utter a parting word. We would add our tribute to that of our elders, to assure you of our grateful recollections of the past, and our cordial good wishes for your future. Accept our heartfelt acknowledgements for your anxiety and labors in our behalf, and be assured that the recollection of your ministry, your presence, your voice and your instructions, will hold an unforgotten place among the events of our early days."

A beautiful farewell hymn to the Pastor was then sung by the School. The audience was very much affected. The Pastor responded, giving utterance to the feelings of an overflowing heart, in words of love an affection.

Br. E. A. Vogler followed in congratulatory remarks to the scholars and teachers, speaking words of encouragement and cheer, and urging them to persevere in the work which they had undertaken.—All the audience who were present were satisfied, that with him it was a pleasure to be there and participate in scenes like these. We confess ourselves under obligations to him for furnishing the above account of an interesting day's proceedings, and we trust that there may be many such throughout the length and breadth of our land, so that morality and religion taking fast root, may flourish in fresh vigor, preserving and increasing the virtuous happiness of a Christian people.

Buggy for Sale.

A No. 1, OPEN BUGGY, in good repair will be sold cheap for cash;—or will exchange it for corn.
Enquire at Vogler & Co's Shoe Manufactory.
E. WARREN.
Salem, N. C., March 26, 1869. 23-3t

FRENCH NOTE PAPER.

A superior lot of French Note Paper with Envelopes to match, offered at a bargain.

MARRIED,

On the 8th of April, by A. Siseloff, Esq. Mr. F. BRENDLE to Miss A. L. SISELOFF.

THE MARKETS

Corrected Weekly by E. A. Vogler

Wholesale and Retail Merchant.

SALEM, N. C., May 7, 1869.

Bacon, 18 to 20 cts.
Beeswax, 37 cents
Beef, 7 for fore and 8 for hindquarter.
Butter, 25 cents per lb.
Coffee. 25 @ 30 cts., according to quality.
Cotton Yarns, $2 15 retail, 2 00 wholesale.
Cotton Sheetings. 15 cts, by the bale, bolt 16, 17 cts. single yard.
Candles, tallow, 25 cents per pound.
" *adamantine*, 30 cts. "
Chickens. 00 to 20 cents.
Eggs, 10 to 00 cents per dozen.
Flaxseed, $0 00 to 1 75 for 56 pounds.
CORN, 80
FLOUR, $5 to 5½ per 100 pounds.
Dried Fruit,
Feathers 50 cents. per lb.
Hay, 50 cents per hundred lbs.
Iron. Bar, 6½, a 7. Castings, 9 a 10 per lb.
Lard, 20 cents.
Leather, Sole, 35 to 40 cents.
Molasses, Cuba, 85 cts. per gal.
Sorghum, 50 cts.
Nails, 8 cents per lb; 7 by the keg.
Peas, per bushel 80
Potatoes, Irish, $1.00 per bushel.
Rags, 4 cents.
Rye, 90 cents per bushel.
Sugars, Brown, 16½ to 20 cents. White 20 to 23 cents.
Salt, Good Liverpool, $3 25 per Sack.
WHEAT, for 60 lbs., $1 75 to $2 00.
Cheese, 25 cents per pound
Oats, 50 a 60 cts per bush. Sheaf 25 c. per doz.
Powder, 15 cents by the quarter; 50 cents by the pound.
Rice, 15 cents per lb
Crushed 25, pulverized, 25. "
Veal, 6 @ 7 cents per lb.
Mutton, 6 @ 7 cents. "
Homemade Vinegar, 25 @ 30 cts. per gallon.
Malt Vinegar 60 cts.

FIRE INSURANCE.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL $17,000,000 IN GOLD.
Daily Cash Receipts, $20,000 in Gold.

AS AGENT FOR THE ABOVE COMPANY, I am prepared to insure all kinds of public and private Buildings, at reasonable rates.
JOHN A. VOGLER.
Salem, N. C., May 7, 1869. 29-tf

For Sale,--Cheap.

A SECOND-HAND **THRESHING MACHINE.**
Enquire at this Office.
May 7-29-3t.pd.

GET THE BEST
Webster's Unabridged Dictionary.

3000 Engravings; 1840 Pages Quarto. Price $12. 10,000 *Words and Meanings not in other Dictionaries.*

Viewed as a whole, we are confident that no other living language has a dictionary which so fully and faithfully sets forth its present condition as this last edition of Webster does that of our written and spoken English tongue.
Harper's Magazine.

These three books are the *sum total of greatlibraries; the Bible, Shakspeare and Webster's Royt a Quarto.—Chicago Evening Journal.*

The NEW WEBSTER is glorious—it is perfect—it distances and defies all competition—it leaves nothing to be desired.—*J. H. Raymond, LL. D., President Vassar College.*

The most useful and remarkable compendium of human knowledge.—*W. S. Clark, President Mass. Agricultural College.*

WEBSTER'S NATIONAL PICTORIAL DICTIONARY.
1040 Pages Octavo. 600 Engravings. Price $6.

The work is really a *gem of a Dictionary*, just the thing for the million.—*American Educational Monthly.*

"In many respects, this Dictionary is the most convenient ever published."—*Rochester Democrat.*

As a manual of reference, it is eminently fitted for use in families and Schools."—*N. Y. Tribune.*

"It is altogether the best Treasury of words *of its size* which the English language has ever possessed."—*Hartford Press.*

Published by G. & C. MERRIAM,
Springfield, Mass.

DR. GODDIN'S
COMPOUND
GENTIAN BITTERS.

Cures Chills and Fever, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Colic, Sick Stomach, Bronchitis, Asthma, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, &c.

☞ A UNIVERSAL TONIC. ☜

A sure, safe, and reliable preventive and cure for all Malarial diseases, and all diseases requiring a general tonic impression.

Prepared only by DR. N. A. H. GODDIN and for sale everywhere.
JAMES T. WIGGINS.
(Successor to J. H. Baker & Co.,) Proprietary Agent and Wholesale dealer in Patent Medicines, Norfolk, Virginia.
April 30, 1869. 28-1y.

NOTICE!

INTERNAL REVENUE,
5TH DISTRICT, NORTH CAROLINA,
Greensboro', April, 1869.

I have received from the Assessor the Annual Lists, and hold them ready for collection, an will attend by deputy as follows:
At Lexington, Davidson Co., on the 3rd and 4th of May, 1869.
At Winston, Forsyth Co., on the 5th and 6th.
" Danbury, Stokes Co., on the 7th and 8th.
" Mt. Airy, Surry Co., on the 10th and 11th.
The annual lists contain all applications for Business, Professions, Income, &c., &c. Demand is hereby made for the payment of all taxes on said list; and all who fail to pay at the above times, will invariably pay cost.
JOHN CRANE, COLLECTOR.
April, 1869. 28::2t.

A PROCLAMATION,

By His Excellency, the Governor of North Carolina.

IT IS MY DUTY TO PUBLISH THE following act, passed by the General Assembly of North Carolina at its recent session.

No person in the State can be "in any manner deprived of his life, liberty or property, but by the law of the land." Every man's house is his castle, into which no man can enter to molest or disturb him unless by authority of law. The humblest and the poorest are entitled to this protection equally with the wealthiest and most exalted. The Courts will extend this protection, and the Executive is prepared to sustain the Courts, and to do everything within the sphere of his powers and duties to preserve peace and good order in society. Bands of men who go masked and armed at night causing alarm and terror in neighborhoods, and committing acts of violence on the inoffensive and defenceless, will be followed and brought to justice; depredators and robbers who live on the honest earnings of others, will be made to feel the penalty due to their crimes.

It is hoped the evils complained of, and which are confined to a few localities, will speedily cease. The great body of the people of the State are submitting quietly and peacably to established authority, and laboring assiduously to retrieve their fortunes, and improve their condition. I appeal to the great body of the people to unite with me in discountenancing and repressing the evils referred to. Public opinion properly embodied and expressed will be more effectual in repressing these evils, and in promoting the general good that will result from the complete establishment of peace and order in every neighborhood in the State, than the execution of the law itself against offenders in a few individual cases. I respectfully and earnestly invoke this public opinion. By the regard which we all have for the peace of society and the good name of the State, I call upon every citizen to unite with me in discountenancing disorders and violence of all kinds, and in fostering and promoting confidence, peace and good will among the whole people of the State.

Done at our city of Raleigh this the 16th day of April one thousand
[L. S.] eight hundred and sixty nine, and in the year of the independence of the United States the 93d.

W. W. HOLDEN, Governor.

By the Governor:
W. R. RICHARDSON, Acting Private Sec.

AN ACT MAKING THE ACT OF GOING MASKED, DISGUISED OR PAINTED, A FELONY.

The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact:

SECTION 1. Any person who shall disguise himself by painting his face, or by wearing any mask or any other device for the concealment of the face or person with intent to terrify or frighten any citizen of the community, or part thereof, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and be punished by fine or imprisonment in the county jail, at the discretion of the court.

SEC. 2. Any person or persons, either singly or in association with each other, who being disguised or masked or otherwise concealed in the manner described in the preceding section, shall commit any trespass or act by violence or force, which is now a misdemeanor by any statute of this State, or at common law, shall be deemed guilty of felony, and shall be imprisoned at hard labor in the penitentiary for a term of not less than one year nor more than ten years.

SEC. 3. This act shall go into effect on its ratification, and the Governor shall cause the same to be published immediately.

Ratified the 12th day of April 1869.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
OFFICE SECRETARY OF STATE,
Raleigh, April 16th, 1869.

I, HENRY J. MENNINGER, Secretary of State, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original act on file in this office.

H. J. MENNINGER,
Secretary of State.

F. MENNINGER, Clerk.
Raleigh, April 17. 27—3t.

Newbern *Times*, Wilmington *Post*, Salem *Press*, Goldsborough *News* and Ashville *Pioneer* will copy three times each.

FURNITURE AND COFFINS.

Wm. & Ed. Peterson

WOULD most respectfully inform the public that they are still engaged in the CABINET BUSINESS at their old stand next to Fries' Steam Saw Mill, on Shallow Ford Street, where they constantly keep on hand a variety of FURNITURE, such as is commonly called for in this market, and which they will sell on reasonable terms.

A lot of ready made COFFINS they still continue to keep on hand, made of Cherry, Birch, Walnut and Poplar, to suit all, and which they warrant will give satisfaction.

Thankful for the very liberal patronage heretofore extended to them, they hope to merit a continuance of the same.

Interest charged on all accounts after six months.

Salem, N. C., Jan. 8th, 1869.

$10,000

Worth of Forsyth County Bonds For Sale.

The subscriber, as Financial Agent for Forsyth County, will sell to the highest bidder for cash, in front of the First National Bank of Salem, on Wednesday, the 5th day of May, the eight per cent coupon bonds of the county, dated January 1st, 1869, payable at the First National Bank of Salem, on the First of January, 1873.

Those wishing to use their money in a safe and profitable investment will find it to their interest to attend, and by running up the price of the bonds, will materially benefit the tax payers of the county.

I. G. LASH,
Financial Agent.
April 27th, 1869. 1t.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS,

LETTER WRITERS DREAM BOOKS.

First in the Market!!

A VERY ELEGANT STOCK OF

NEW GOODS,

combining the Beautiful, the Fashionable, and the Useful,
Just Received
and opened for sale at

PATTERSON & CO'S.

OWING to unusually heavy sales, the past Fall and Winter, we have been compelled to replenish our stock earlier than heretofore. Believing that our efforts to please a large and growing custom, have been fully appreciated, we have purchased a stock of

GOODS FOR THE SPRING TRADE,

which we are sure will meet the wants of those who may favor us with a call.

Our line of DRESS GOODS cannot be excelled, and will be found to contain the latest styles of all the different makes of

PRINTS, SPRING DELAINES,
MUSLINS, MOZAMBIQUES,
GINGHAMS, LAWNS,
TRAVELLING GOODS, &c., &c.

In the way of

NOTIONS

we present a variety, such as

Hoop Skirts, Gloves and Hosiery,
Breakfast Shawls, Perfumery,
Threads, Soaps
Buttons, Handkerchiefs,
Trimmings, Fancy Articles.

Our stock of

HATS

is full, comprising Men's and Boy's Wool, Fur, and Straw, in great variety. Several new styles are introduced that cannot fail to please the most fastidious.

We keep constantly on hand an assortment of the celebrated

Thomasville, (*Shelly Bro. & Co.,*)

PEGGED SHOES, for Men's, Women's, Misses' and Children's wear.

And in our new stock can be found
GENT'S FINE SEWED SHOES,
LADIES' " " "

For Ladies desiring the very best and neatest shoes made, we have brought expressly a lot of Miles' Celebrated Gaiters.

We offer the usual assortment of

DRUGS, DYE-STUFFS, &c.,

kept in Stores selling general merchandise.

We buy of the most reliable houses, and can supply the very best

Indigo, Spices
Madder, Dye-Stuffs,
Soda, Oils, &c.

Our Stock of

GLASS & QUEENSWARE

is very attractive, both in quality and price.

We keep also a well selected stock of

STATIONERY,

suitable for our customers. Of

HARDWARE

we have an excellent variety:

We offer Mill-Saws, Hand-Saws, Spades, Shovels, Forks, (both Hay and Garden,) Hoes, Axes, Chains, Springs and Axles, Carriage Hardware and Trimmings; Files, Knives, of every description; Shoemaker's Tools, Hammers, Wire, Tacks, &c., &c.

Also a complete stock of FARMERS' AND BLACKSMITH'S IRON, rolled and hammered; Stoves, Hollow-ware, Nails, Grindstones, &c. In

GROCERIES,

we cannot be excelled. We have all grades of ***SUGARS and COFFEES***, and the very best ***CUBA MOLASSES.***

We are still Agents for

Fries' Celebrated Woolen Goods,

and COTTON YARNS.

Also for

CEDAR FALLS SHEETING.

All kinds of

COUNTRY PRODUCE,

usually bought in Salem, we take in exchange for goods, at the highest market rate.

Our Clerks deem it a pleasure to show goods, and no offence is taken when persons do not buy.

☞ CALL UPON US AT THE OLD STAND MAIN STREET, SALEM, N. C.,
One door North of the National Bank.

PATTERSON & CO.

NOTICE

IS hereby given to all persons whose business the law requiires to take out License for the privilege of carying on their business, that they will find me at my office on the

10th, 11th, 12th days of May next,

for the purpose of granting license to all who require them, according to the recent act of the General Assembly. It is hoped that all interested will attend.

Any person doing busines after the 12th day of May next, without having obtained license, will be dealt with according tolaw.

M. MASTEN,
SHERIFF OF FORSYTH COUNTY.
April 30th, 1869.

LIST YOUR TAXES.

ON FRIDAY, THE 7th OF MAY NEXT, I shall attend at the COMMISSIONER'S HALL for the purpose of taking the lists of the Corporation taxes, when and where all persons liable to pay corporation taxes, are earnestly requested to attend and list their taxes.

Subjects for taxation are Real Estate, Polls, Road Hands, Hogs and Dogs.

By order of the Board of Commissioners.
AUGUSTUS FOGLE, Mayor.
April 21st 1869. 26-2t.

The Largest Assortment of

TOY BOOKS

ever offered to the public in this place.
sale by
15, 1869. L. V. BLUM.

NO OLD STOCK AT CROSLAND'S.

Fresh and Pure Articles for Sale.

RIO, Laguira, and Java *Coffee*.—Brown, Clarified, Crushed, and Granulated *Sugars*.—Green, Black and Mixed *Tea*.—Baker's Chocolate, Essence of Coffee, Sorghum, Cuba Molasses, Sugar House Syrup, Golden and Amber Drip Syrups.—West's No. 1 Kerosene Oil.—Pure Cider Vinegar, (no pummace about this.) Salt,—Sugar Cured Hams, — Bacon, Cheese, Lard,—Mackerel, in kits, barrels, or by the pound.—Soda, Sugar, Butter and Lemon Crackers,—Egg Cream Biscuit, by box, barrel or pound.—Spices, all kinds,—Candy, by package or small.—Fruits, Cigars, Nuts, Snuff, Concentrated Lye,—Pickles and Sardines, best in market.—Flour, by barrel, bag or small—Meal, Corn, Peas, Beans.—Table Salt, Rice, Currants, Citron, Flavoring Extracts,—Brandy Peaches, Adamantine, Tallow, and Hotel Candles,—Powder, Shot, Caps,—Cream Tarter,—Pearl Barley, Landreth's Garden Seeds.—Toilet, Rosin, Castsleele and Olive Soaps,—Fishing Tackle—Fancy Goods.—Cove Oysters, Lobsters.—Pine Apple in Syrup.—Gelatine, a new article for making Jelly in a few minutes.—Sauces and Condiments, of all kinds.—Smoking and Chewing Tobacco.—Starch, Indigo, Madder, Bluing, Extract Logwood, Oils and Dyestuffs.

B. F. CROSLAND.
Salem, April, 16, 1869. 26-3m

ENCOURAGE

HOME ENTERPRISE!

North Carolina Home Insurance Company of Raleigh, N. C.

Incorporated Dec. 1868.

Chartered Capital.....$500,000
Amount now liable for losses, 178,000

OFFICERS:

J. H. FOOTE, President.
W. E. PELL, Vice President,
R. H. BATTLE, Treasurer,
R. H. BATTLE, Jun., Attorney,
SEATON GALES, Secretary,
W. H. MURDOCK, Assistant Secretary.

THE HOME COMPANY, CHARtered by the Legislature of North Carolina, insures property against loss or damage by

FIRE, LIGHTNING OR TORNADO,

And does business on the Mutual and Joint Stock plans.

The character of those who control the affairs of the Company is a sufficient guarantee that it is what it professes to be, a HOME ENTERPRISE, offering ample and liberal protection against loss by fire, &c., on the most easy and liberal terms to insurers.

The TWENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS in N. C. Bonds, required by the Charter to be deposited with the Public Treasurer, have promptly been so deposited and the Treasurer's receipt therefor obtained.

Policies are issued for a term not to exceed five years.

No other Company offers greater inducements to insurers.

For further particulars call on

J. A. LINEBACK, Agent.
Salem, N. C., April 2, 1869. 24..3m.

Plantation for Sale,

NEAR SALEM.

I OFFER for sale my plantation, about two miles North of Salem, N.C., containing **115 Acres**, of which about 70 acres are woodsland.

There is a comfortable Dwelling-house, a good Orchard and Meadow on the premises
A. T. ZEVELY.
Salem, N. C., April 2, 1869.

Reapers and Mowers!

Threshing Machines, &c.

NOW IS THE TIME TO SEND ON YOUR ORDERS.

THE demand upon the manufacturer of the famous **"Buck-Eye Reaper and Mower,"** is so great, that to be sure of getting a machine in time for the coming season, orders should now be sent on without delay.

So also with Threshing Machines, &c.

Every neighborhood should have one or more of the "Buck eye." It is a great machine to save both money, time and labor.

E. A. VOGLER, Agent.
Salem, N. C., March 26, 1869. 23—tf

Cook Stoves! Cook Stoves!

A LARGE LOT O F COOK STOVE of the very latest designs and patterns, and at reduced prices, at

REICH & REICH'S
and at ***E. A. VOGLER'S,***
SALEM, N. C.

Anybody wanting a Cook Stove, will be well paid for calling and examining these stoves before buying.

Salem, N. C., March 26, 1869.

CAUTION!

We desire to warn the dealers in and consumers of snuff generally, that since the war, certain tobacco manufacturers, being unable to find a market for their snuffs, felt themselves obliged to counterfeit the general appearance of our packages, and imitate our Trade Marks, so that a close inspection is necessary to detect the spurious article from the genuine, and others going so far as to assert that "Lorillard's Snuff is no longer made."

In making this publication we desire to warn the public against the impositions practiced upon them; as they are the losers thereby.—It will be found upon comparison that Lorillard's Snuff is "far ahead" of all others, being made of the best stock, after an original and secret process known only to ourselves, besides possessing great age, strength and pungency, and is warranted not to contain any dangerous or deleterious substances, which cannot be said of the many worthless articles put on sale by others. The best is the cheapest in the end. A circular will always be mailed on application.

In ordering please specify if Salt Snuff (High Toast,) or Fresh Snuff, (Extra Scotch) is desired. **P. LORILLARD, New York.**
March 19 22- m.

Scholar's Companion.

Every Scholar should have one. It contains every requisite for School use.

FISH, VINEGAR AND TOBACCO.

FRESH FISH,—Twice a week, Tuesdays and Saturdays, at H. D. LOTT'S.

BEST APPLE VINEGAR at H. D. LOTT'S.

SMOKING TOBACCO.—The celebrated "Fruits and Flowers" and "Commonwealth" brands Smoking Tobacco, for sale, wholesale and retail, at H. D. LOTT'S.
Salem, N. C., March 26, 1869. 23-tf

How to make Money,

AND how to keep it. The most valuable and readable work on this all-engrossing subject that has ever been written; adapted to every class of occupation and profession—Price $1.50. For sale at the Bookstore.

Just Received,

AT THE SALEM BOOK-STORE.

PEN LETTER BOOKS, with Inks. This is a copying book without the use of a press.
Letter Files—a book to preserve your letters received.
Mourning Paper and Envelopes.
Fancy Envelopes,—Carrier Dove and others.
Curtain Fixtures, complete.
Picture Cord and Loops.
Backgammon Boards.
Chessmen and Dominoes.
New Form Book or Magistrate's Guide.
Ladies' Knives, Fruit Knives.
Ladie's Portmonnaeis.
"Secretaries" and "Correspondence,"— a new supply.
BLANK BOOKS,—a new supply of Ledgers, Day Books and Feints.
TIME BOOKS.—Weekly and Monthly.
A large size Pass Books.
Astronomy—Guy's and Kidders.
Quackenbos' Composition and Rhetoric.
Passion Week, or "Easter Books."
Window Shades in great variety.

NEW YORK AND NORTH CAROLINA

STEAM-SHIP LINE FROM
NEW YORK TO WILMINGTON, N. C

THIS LINE WILL COMPRISE THE FOLLOWING STEAMERS:

FAIRBANKS,.....Capt. A. HUNTER.
WM. P. CLYDE, " D. P. MORGAN.
REBECCA CLYDE, " O. CHICHESTER.
MARY SANDFORD, " JOHN MOORE.

With such additional Steamers as may be required to meet the Demands of the Trade.

SAILING FROM NEW YORK EVERY

WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY

At 4 P. M. from Pier 15 E. R. foot of Wall St.

☞ The attention of SHIPPERS is called to the LOW RATES AND FACILITIES offered by this line, which are superior to any heretofore offered.

☞ THROUGH BILLS OF LADING given to all points on the North Carolina Railroad and its Connections *via* Goldsboro.

J. A. SADLER,
Soliciting Agent.
WORTH & DANIEL, Ag'ts, Wilmington, N. C.
JAMES HAND, " 109 Wall Street, N. Y.
Feb. 23, 1869.-tf.

THE COSMIC DIAL.

With a rotating central dial, on our beautiful chart of the Northern Hemisphere, the present time may be obtained all around the earth; with the difference in time between any two points East or West. It may be set at any time. It is a necessity in the school room, illustrating equation of time at a glance. Price by mail, $1. Address W. H. Gardner, Editor *State League*, Syracuse, N. Y.

Any paper is at liberty to publish the above to the amount of ten dollars, taking dials in payment.

D. T. CARRAWAY,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,

—AND—

Dealer in Groceries, Provisions, Hardware, Glass & Crockery Ware, Wall Paper, Window Shades, &c.

PROMPT attention given to orders, and to the sale of Cotton, Grain, Naval Stores, Tobacco, Dried Fruit, &c., on Commission.

Court House Building,
New Bern, N. C.
April 9, 1869. 25-1y

BOOKS BY MAIL.

WE will send the following valuable and highly interesting Books by mail, upon receipt of price:

Every Man his Own Lawyer, and Business Form Book. Price $2 75.
☞ Chemistry of the Farm. Price $1 40.
The Old Capitol and its Inmates, $1 50.
Diary of a Refugee, $2 00.
Wearing the Gray, (600 pp.) $4 50.
Abbott's Histories, each, $1 25.
New Physiognomy or Signs of Character $5 50.
New Illustrated Self Instructor, $1 00.
Life of Christ, $1 75.
Schonberg Cotta Family, $2 00.
On Both Sides of the Sea, do
Diary of Kitty Trevylyan, do
Early Dawn, do
Drayton's and Devanant's, do
Prayers of the Ages, $3 00.
Jargal, $2 00.
Four Oaks, $2 00.
St Elmo, $2 25.
Arabian Knights, $2 25.
Gulliver's Travels, $1 75.
Horse Shoe Robinson, $2 25.
Address, L. V. BLUM.
Salem, N. C. Feb. 1, 1869.

SCRAP BOOKS.

Large and small size, a convenient repository for useful Scraps, which might otherwise be lost.

PORT FOLIOS.

Leather and Cloth, a very convenient and afe case for Paper, Correspond ence, &c.

HALL'S ALPHABET BLOCKS.

The very thing for Children.

Presentation Books!

JUST RECEIVED, a new stock of MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS, suitable for presents, &c.,—to which we would invite early attention. At BLUM'S.

Stereoscopic Views.

We invite particular attention to our selection of views. They contain some of the finest views in merica, embracing
VIEWS OF NIAGARA,
NEW YORK CITY

The Old North State Forever.

ANYBODY AND EVERYBODY

SHOULD USE THE

Bartlett White Lead

FOR SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED.

READ THIS.

OUR native State, "THE OLD NORTH STATE," contains within her borders all the elements necessary to become one of the richest and most prosperous of States. Its climate is unsurpassed by any other; nearly every species of Grain or Fruit that grows in the United States prospers here.

North Carolina abounds in untold mineral wealth—IRON, COPPER, LEAD, SILVER, GOLD, COAL, LIME, MARBLE, &c., &c.

Quite recently the discovery was made that out of the Ores dug out by the SILVER HILL MINING CO., of Davidson County, N. C., the most beautiful WHITE LEAD PAINT could be extracted, and arrangements were at once made by the "BARTLETT WHITE LEAD & ZINC CO., of New York, to manufacture it extensively.

We have recently received a supply of this WHITE LEAD and our Painters declare it to be

THE BEST EVER USED BY THEM.

Now—If we can furnish a better paint for less money than has been heretofore paid, ought not every one, but in particular every North Carolinian, to buy

The Bartlett White Lead

And thereby encourage the development of the resources of our State.

Call and see for yourselves.

E. A. VOGLER, AGENT.

Salem, N. C., Feb. 19, 1869.

BARBER SHOP
AT HALL'S CORNER.

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